

THE KEOWEE COURIER.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, S. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, in advance; for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Oblique notices exceeding five lines Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

Notice.—The members of South Union Democratic Club will meet at South Union on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance desired. Important business before you. JOHN W. SHULZ, President.

Extra Session of the Legislature Called.

Governor Hagood has issued his proclamation convening the General Assembly of South Carolina in extraordinary session on Tuesday, the 27th of June, at 12 o'clock noon.

Personal.

We should have called attention in our issue last week to the fact that Col. Keith was absent in Columbia. This is simple justice to him and will be fully appreciated by our readers when they remember that he was nominated in that paper for a prominent State office.

The Campaign.

The State Democratic Executive Committee met in Columbia last week and discussed fully the political condition of the State. The utmost harmony prevailed. It was decided to call the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and the other State officers on the first day of August next. This course steers clear of the trouble about early nominations, which hampered the party two years ago. By the first of August the party can be thoroughly organized. Farm work will be mainly over and everybody be fully prepared for a short, sharp, decisive campaign. The campaign of 1882 will be as important as any we have had since 1870. The Democratic party is the party of the people. It has given the State good government and low taxes. No other party in the State can or will do it, hence the necessity for thorough organization and harmonious preparation for the campaign. Divisions, which at one time presaged trouble, are fast disappearing, and the people are coming forward to maintain the ascendancy of the Democratic party and good government for the State.

The work of reorganizing the Democratic clubs should commence as soon as practicable in the county. Full notice should be given and ample time allowed for this business. If any of the old members are lukewarm efforts should be made for them to take their accustomed places in the clubs and all new members enrolled for active service. As in all our contests in the past, all the votes and efforts of the good people of the country will be needed in the contest before us.

Questions of more or less importance will have to be decided by the clubs and their ranks should be full. The mode and manner of selecting candidates for office will engage their attention. The primary plan of nomination has been tried in this county for several years and has given very general satisfaction. But the question is now an open one, to be decided first by the clubs and then by the county convention.

It is stated in the papers that the Legislature will be called to meet in extra session at the same time that the State Convention has been called. We hope that this will not be done. Let the convention meet unhampered, so that its action may be entirely satisfactory to the party. Serious charges of rings and log-rolling in Columbia have been current for years in the State. Whether these charges are true or not, there should be no ground in the future for such trouble.

The report of the Secretary and the Board of Foreign and Home Missions to the Southern Baptist Convention were very encouraging. Each of the three was perhaps the best of its kind ever presented to that body. Both boards were out of debt, and the Foreign Missions had a surplus of over \$5,000, notwithstanding the severe droughts of last year. We copy from our usually accurate contemporary, the *Baptist Courier*, its synopsis of the Secretary's fourth table:

"The fourth table shows the benevolent contributions in the Southern States, viz: State Missions \$96,388.65, Associational Missions \$51,056.62, the Seminary \$75,678.70, Education \$81,763.45, Sunday School \$19,895.32, Ministerial Relief \$1,751.10, Orphanage and Charity \$9,386.57. Other objects, principally church erection, \$143,832.75. Pastor's salaries and current expenses are excluded. Home and foreign missions will be added from the reports to be made. Without these items the total benevolence totals up \$482,851.97."

The convention employs sixty-one missionaries and assistants in its various mission fields in China, Mexico, Italy, Brazil and Africa. It has sixty odd thousand dollars worth of property at its foreign mission stations. The home mission board had forty odd missionaries in home fields in New Orleans, Florida Indian nations and California for the Chinese in that State. This board has a surplus of six thousand dollars, but owing to the fact that it has not awakened enough enthusiasm among the churches from its station at Selma, Alabama, it has been removed to Atlanta, Ga., and placed under a new directorship.

Dr. Atticus C. Hagood is the second man who was elected Bishop and who declined, in the whole system of Methodism. Wilbur Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was the first.

Net receipts of cotton at all United States ports during the week 19,939 bales; same week last year 42,153 bales; total receipts to this date 4,490,382 bales; to same date last year 5,445,121 bales.

From Walhalla to Edgefield.

On Monday morning, the 8th of May, we turned our faces toward Edgefield, our future home, leaving behind us, with all its tender ties, Walhalla, the mountain town, around which our affections had entwined themselves so closely and had grown stronger through the six years we called it home. It was our first pastoral charge, the church of our first love, the place where six of the happiest years of life had glided away, undisturbed by any serious trouble, marred by peace, upon which, looking back, there lingers not one feeling of regret or tinge of bitterness. No wonder our feelings were stirred as we drove along its streets for the last time, nor that we cast many a longing, lingering look behind, till it was hidden from view. The fragrance of its friendships and hallowed associations will linger in thought and be embalmed in memory while life lasts.

Our journey to Abbeville, the home of our childhood, was undisturbed by accident and unmarked by incident. The farms along the way all presented very much the same appearance. Most of the corn and cotton had been planted and was very visible in the fields. Many farmers had even worked much of it the first time. We expected, as we journeyed down the country, to find the crops much in advance of the Oconee farms, but could see very little difference in this respect. Everywhere from Walhalla to Edgefield fields of grain greeted our eyes. Perhaps there never was such an amount of wheat, oats, barley, &c., sown in the same region before. Seldom is seen such a favorable year for grain as this. Consequently the greatest yield of small grain may be expected in this section of the State ever recorded. The planting of oats is perhaps the wisest policy yet adopted by the farmers of the land. Taking the state of the country at present, the scarcity of labor, liability of failure of corn on up-lands, in consequence of drought, it seems that planting oats will be attended with the best returns, considering the comparatively small expense and trouble of the oat crop and its less liability to failure.

My brother, who was once a student of Adger College, showed me volunteer oats on his place which are equal to the best yield of an ordinary year. I never would have suspected that they were volunteer from their appearance and had always thought that volunteer oats were almost worthless. We measured some of his wheat and found it six feet tall in places. One field of new kind of corn he had ordered would average over the field from one to one and a half feet in height, and some early corn in the garden had both tassels and silks.

I have always entertained the opinion that it is a great mistake on the part of our young men to go West or anywhere else for better land. The industrious farmer can do as well in our own State, all things considered, as any place in the world.

After lingering a few days amid the scenes and places so familiar and associated with childhood, we again journeyed toward Edgefield. Leaving our horse and buggy with my brother for a few days, we took the train at Troy for Augusta. Troy is a little town 18 miles from Greenwood and 45 from Augusta. Only a few months ago there was nothing at Troy (then called Trickett) except a blacksmith shop. Now it contains half a dozen stores and more in progress of building, several nice new dwelling houses and a large handsome Presbyterian Church.

The next station, once known as Dorn's Mine, now called McCormick, in honor of the owner of the mine, is also building up rapidly. The Augusta and Knoxville Road from this point to Augusta lies very near the wagon road that I often traveled, when a boy, carrying cotton to Augusta. This railroad is developing a fine section of country. At every station stores and dwellings are being erected and the whole country seems to assume an attitude of progress. The development of the country will be much more rapid if the Atlantic and French Broad Railroad becomes a reality. Beginning at Aiken it will cross the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at Trenton, (once called Pine House), pass through Edgefield Court House, cross the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad at Troy, thence by Abbeville Court House, Due West, Belton, Easley, Pickens Court House and up the French Broad River to Knoxville, Tennessee. This road is graded from Aiken to Edgefield Court House and from Troy to within six miles of Abbeville Court House. A contract made with Northern capitalists provides that the road shall be turned over to them on condition they begin work by September, 1882, and complete 35 miles every six months.

Still another railroad is projected through a part of this same section of country, known as the Savannah Valley Road, extending from Anderson to the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad at Dorn's Mine. It is the opinion of the thoughtful men of the country that the route will be slightly changed and that it will strike the A. & K. R. R. at Troy instead of Dorn's Mine. It is thought that Anderson Court House will look better to her interests than allow the Savannah Valley Road run to Dorn's, when by striking the same road at Troy, only six miles higher up, Anderson will have choice of the Augusta or Charleston market by using either the road to Augusta or from Troy to Charleston via Aiken. It is to be hoped that our country will soon enjoy the advantages of all these roads.

We reached Augusta about twilight and could easily see that great changes had taken place since last we visited this city. Where once stood the powder mills now stand the famous Sibley mills and other extensive factories. Augusta is fast becoming the leading manufacturing city of the South. After spending the night in the city we left early next morning on the C. & G. A. R. R. for Trenton, our destination, distant 25 miles. In this distance we passed three flourishing manufacturing towns—Langley, Graniteville and Vauluse.

At 9 A. M., Tuesday, May 16, we arrived at Trenton and were taken in charge by Mr. Manget, one of the elders of this church. The people received us cordially and have shown us no little kindness. After laboring all morning, moving our furniture from the depot and arranging it in our house, we went to dine with Mr. Manget. On our return we found over the parlor door in large letters, made of flowers, the word "Welcome," arranged by the young ladies. It was a surprise which we appreciated very much. The next morning, when we returned to our house to begin housekeeping, we found the table burdened with such articles as sack of flour, ham, sugar, coffee, preserves, cakes, &c., &c. Almost every hour we are the recipients of much kindness and many gifts, such as vegetables, butter, milk, strawberries, cakes, &c. May the Lord reward them for their many acts of kindness. I trust that there will be a great and effectual dole of usefulness opened here to us among this people and that our relations the one with the other may be for the glory of God. S. L. MORRIS.

The Quarterly Conference.

OAKWAY, May 23, 1882.

The second Quarterly Conference for the Walhalla Circuit was held at Center Church on Saturday the 20th instant, Rev. O. D. Mann, P. O., and ex-officio presiding elder in the chair. Not many official members were present. The Sunday school reports and the report of the general state of the church were encouraging. Conference elected J. B. Sanders, J. L. Dickson, D. A. Smith and Robert Y. Pickens delegates to the District Conference. J. J. Pickens and H. D. Bruce were elected alternates. The next quarterly conference is to be held at Hopewell Church. Rev. O. D. Mann preached on Saturday and also on Sunday two good sermons, which were listened to with much earnestness and interest. On Sunday there was a large congregation of people. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered after preaching on Sunday. Thus passed off our second quarterly conference to the good, it is hoped, of many attentive listeners. The financial report was on the whole, good as usual, but quite meagre from most of the churches. O. C.

Guiteau to be Hung.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The announcement that the decision of the court in bane upon the exceptions in the Guiteau case would be read this morning, attracted an unusual gathering at the Circuit Court room. At 10.15 the judges filed into the court and took their places upon the bench. Soon after the formal opening of the court Justice James said: "I am instructed by the court to announce the decision in the case of the United States against Charles J. Guiteau, upon the exception to the judgment of the criminal court." He then read from manuscript the decision of the court.

The opinion of the court broadly sustains the position taken by the District Attorney that the jurisdiction is complete where the fatal blow was struck without regard to the locality of actual demise. The court holds that the bullet fired at the President by Guiteau on the 2d of July, at the railroad station in this city, was the cause of his death, and that the trial could only have been held in Washington, and that the death of the President in New Jersey, except as affected by a local statute, could not change the jurisdiction. The assassin had not been in New Jersey, had committed no offense against New Jersey laws, and the mere fact of the victim being removed to Elberon to prolong his life or save it if possible, could not be made to affect the character of the crime. The court held, in addition, that there are several grounds on which the jurisdiction, as exercised, might if they were necessary to decide the case. First—That this is an United States Circuit Court with all the powers of any circuit court of the United States. Second—That this is a judicial district and that under the provisions of the law when a crime is begun in one and completed in another district the offense is complete in either. Third—That the murder being an offense in this district against the United States, the final removal of the President to New Jersey did not take him beyond the jurisdiction of the government against which the offense was committed.

At its conclusion Justice James said that although the court was unanimous in the views set forth, there were some questions which it was desirable to discuss more fully than could well be done in the opinion he had just read, and Justice Hagner had consented to discuss these questions in a separate opinion. Justice Hagner then read his opinion, and Chief Justice Carter made the following announcement: "The opinions which have here been uttered are the unanimous opinions of the court—that a new trial is denied and the judgment below affirmed in this." The court then adjourned.

The counsel for Guiteau says he has a plan which he will put in execution if the decision on the motion for a new trial is adverse to his client, to save the country the everlasting disgrace of hanging an insane man. It is thought Reed will apply for a commission de lunation.

[From the Washington Post.]

THE END FORESHADOWED. Guiteau, the assassin, will be hung on Friday, June 30, just two days less than a year from the time he fired the wretched shot at the Executive of the nation. The four judges of the Supreme Court of this district have, after frequent consultations and close individual examinations of the questions raised by the defense, arrived unanimously at the conclusion that there is no ground on which a new trial for the murderer could be legally asked or allowed. The prisoner will be taken at once to a solitary cell in the jail where he is now confined and placed under a continued guard, better known as the death watch. Every action will be observed up to the fatal moment, and not a word will be permitted to be spoken to him, except by his spiritual advisers or by persons specially authorized by the warden, General Crocker, who has entire charge of and responsibility for the assassin, from this time on until his dead body is ready to be consigned to the doctors for a post mortem examination. District Attorney Corkhill has determined upon an examination of the brain of the assassin by a board of the most eminent medical experts in the United States, to put at rest, as he believes, by such an examination forever the question of his sanity. After the autopsy the body will be delivered to the relatives of the deceased man if any of them call for it. Considerable anxiety has been expressed as to the action of Supreme Court of the United States, it being announced that an application would be made to that body by defendants' counsel for a writ of habeas corpus. There are now only two justices of that court in the city—the court having adjourned for the term—Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller. The best legal authorities express doubts whether such a writ could be granted by a full court in session and it is not believed that any single judge will take the responsibility of passing upon so important a question when it is recalled that the court was in session for three months after the sentence of death was passed. It may, therefore, reasonably be concluded that Guiteau will hang as sentenced and that there is no earthly hope for him.

Musical Institute at Belton.

Public attention is respectfully invited to the proposed Normal Institute for instruction in music during the month of July. The Institute will be held at Belton, S. C., on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. The place is accessible and healthy, and ample entertainment can be given all who desire to attend the Institute. Such an opportunity for the study of music in the limits of this State has never been given before. The session will be made interesting and instructive throughout, and music teachers will find the Institute the place to qualify themselves more thoroughly for their work. Persons desiring to study music for their individual benefit and pleasure will find the Institute a very great help. Beginners will find it the cheapest and best school to which they can send their children. In short, the Institute is just what is needed.

The services of Prof. A. J. Showalter, of the Virginia Normal Institute, has been secured as principal. He will call to his assistance whatever help he may deem necessary. Prof. A. S. Keiffer, editor of the *Musical Million*, has promised to assist in teaching. The Institute will commence July 8, and continue four weeks. Tuition, \$5 per term. Good board can be obtained at reasonable rates. For further information address J. G. Douthitt, Autun, S. C.

CHARLOTTE, May 20.—The 107th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg county on the 20th day of May, 1775, was celebrated here to-day with great eclat. Senator Vance made the welcoming speech. Senator Ransom read the declaration, and Senator Bayard of Delaware, was the orator of the occasion. The two Senators from South Carolina, Messrs. Butler and Hampton, Congressmen Seales, Cox and Armfield of this State, Robinson, of New York, B. W. of California, and Governor Jarvis and staff, of North Carolina, were present. The review of the North Carolina State Guard by the Governor and the Adjutant-General of the State, took place on Independence Square, the spot on which the declaration was said to have been made, and the fire companies from Augusta, Georgia, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Danville, Virginia, took part with the Charlotte firemen in the parade. Military companies were present from South Carolina, and the military parade, while not large, was imposing. The crowd present was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

MORE BLOOD IN EDGEFIELD.—Late on Tuesday afternoon last, after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. Wash Allen, while standing in the door of Mr. M. Holland's store, was very seriously cut on the inner side of the right arm, from the elbow to the wrist, by Mr. Julian Mobley. While Mr. Allen was standing in the door Mr. Mobley passed in, and, in passing, delivered the blow with his knife. So far as we can learn, there was not the slightest altercation, no words of any kind either social or otherwise. Mr. Mobley was arrested by our town marshal and lodged in jail, where he still is, Wednesday morning. The Town Council will sit upon his case in the course of the day. Mr. Allen's wound is a terrible one, but he is doing well and will return to his home to-day. Julian Mobley has become an absolute terror to the human race, and ought to be at once and forever restrained. The day of magnanimity towards him—even for the sake of his wife and children, is past. In future let justice take its course.—Edgefield Advertiser.

BOND AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—James R. Randall, writing to the *Augusta Chronicle* of Bond says:

"The Judge evidently considers that there is fierceness in the very nature of South Carolinians. He says: 'I once expressed the intention of making a trip in the upper portion of the Palmetto State. This expression was accidentally overheard by a friend of mine there who begged me to desist, as the Edgefield spring shooting had just commenced.' Another anecdote the Judge tells with great animation. It is this: 'Down at Charleston, one term of court, I met General M. W. Gary. In his emphatic and hearty way he begged me to go home with him and spend Xmas week. I told him my preference would be Baltimore. General Gary still insisted and, as an extra inducement declared that if I would accept the invitation he would send me back at the end of the week at Edgefield gentleman or a corpse. I finally told him that, under such circumstances it would be necessary for me to telegraph home to know which of the two alternatives my family preferred.'"

GERMAN CARR IN GEORGIA.—The fish commissioner of Georgia says in regard to German carp: "I have stocked eleven hundred and twenty ponds within the last two years, and besides what I have done, the United States Fish Commissioner has stocked a number of ponds, and in nearly every case there is the greatest satisfaction with the result. I hear of no complaint on any score. Last year I had 425 orders that I could not fill. We will try to do something, however, next November when the season for starting ponds returns."

The schooner Powell sailed from Charleston to Elizabethport, N. J., with 152,465 feet of yellow pine lumber, 2,700 railroad cross-ties, 200,000 feet of timber and plank and 10,358 locust timbers. These last are from upper Carolina where the forests of locust, walnut and other valuable wood is in large amount and comparatively untouched. These forests will be a mine of wealth to our people, if they are managed with prudence and close calculation. The barkentine Veteran was also cleared for Baltimore with 325,028 feet of yellow pine lumber, making a total of near 800,000 feet of lumber in the two cargoes.

[Daily Chicago Times.]

Mr. George Barnes, of Bagnall & Barnes, South Water Street, said that his wife had been a severe sufferer with neuralgia for years and had tried many remedies in vain. St. Jacobs Oil is the only thing that brought her relief.

Fast Railroad Lines.

The innovation of the Pennsylvania Railway in its fast trains between New York and Chicago suggests comparisons with lines abroad. The famous Flying Dutchman on the Great Western Railroad, England, makes the run from London to Exeter, 191 miles, in four hours and fourteen minutes. With four stops it attains a speed of almost 46 miles an hour. A train on the Great Northern Road makes the distance from London to Leeds, 187 miles, in four hours—almost 47 miles an hour, with four stops. The train carrying the Irish mail to Holyhead, over the London and Northwestern line, and dubbed "The Wild Irishman," has now sunk into comparative obscurity with its rate of a little less than 40 miles an hour. The morning express on the Great Northern Road makes only four stops along the line from London to Edinburgh, 395 miles and flies over the whole distance in nine hours, with an average rate of 41 miles an hour; and on the Midland line the night Scotch express runs the 425 miles to Glasgow with a speed of 40½ miles an hour. These are the four swiftest trains in England, and as will be seen, the Leeds express, with its rate of 47 miles an hour, is the fleetest of them all. Three out of four trains probably beat the running time for the same distance on any other road in the world. They are all, however, far outstripped for a shorter distance by the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves Jersey City at 4:10 P. M., and makes the run of about 88 miles to Philadelphia in 100 minutes, with one stop, at Treton. The 52.8 miles an hour made by this American train is probably without parallel in the schedule time of any railroad company on the globe. On both the American and English railroads it must also be remembered that for short stretches of straight track, with good road bed and favoring grades, a speed of 60 miles an hour is not very uncommon.—National Car Builder.

Senator Davis of West Virginia

A curiosity among Senators is Henry G. Davis, now nearly sixty years of age. While he was a boy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad came up the valley of the Potomac past his birthplace, and when he was discharged from his father's farm he went to that railroad and asked for work. They made him a brakeman for a while, then he developed into conductor, and stayed with the road nearly till the time of the John Brown raid. Affable, particular, very fond of money, yet working hard to get it, he started, at thirty years of age, a little money lending business at Piedmont, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, a wild mining town, and varied the business by getting out some coal. A bank is the result of that work, of which he is President, and it is a National bank, too. Mr. Davis probably had a hand in forming the State of West Virginia, in which his railroad had a special interest. Virginia had obstructed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in her palmy days, and when she went out of the Union, and a State seceded from her, it was decided that this State should come right up to the Baltimore Ohio crossing-place, so that to-day there is not one foot of this railroad on old Virginia. Mr. Davis also moved into the new State, and began to get out lumber and buy new coal mines not much known to other people, taking into his ventures some of the Garrett family. He has accumulated about \$1,000,000 in money and property, and is now considered on the Democratic side one of the most useful men to know. Mr. S. B. Elkins, formerly an active delegate in Congress from New Mexico, who has married one of Senator Davis' daughters, is a co-operator in his enterprises, and together they are building a railroad from Piedmont to a new coal field on the Alleghany mountains, and expect ultimately to carry it across the Ohio River or to some connecting point with the Chesapeake and Ohio or Richmond and Alleghany Railroad.—Washington Letter.

[Kalamazoo (Mich.) Daily Gazette.]

It is an unprecedented success, said Mr. Charles S. D'Arambal, the well known Burdick House Druggist, when asked for his views in regard to St. Jacobs Oil, it is highly extolled and is giving general satisfaction.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 20.—Work on the Savannah Valley Railroad, from Anderson Court House, South Carolina, to Dorn's Mines, on the Augusta and Knoxville, will be commenced immediately. The Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg Railroad is being graded. The Augusta and Knoxville directors subscribed \$35,000 to stock in the roads named, to-day. The three roads will be controlled in Augusta and it is thought will be consolidated.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Nashville, Tennessee, special says: "The House of Representatives this evening passed by a vote of 42 to 29 the State debt bill submitted by the Committee who recently visited New York to confer with the holders of Tennessee bonds. The bill will be signed by Governor Hawkins. The extra session of the General Assembly called to consider the settlement of the debt will end Monday."

NEW YORK, May 20.—The New York Cotton exchange was notified yesterday by the National Cotton Exchange of New Orleans that henceforth the monthly crop and acreage reports are to be discontinued. It is alleged that these reports, prepared by the local exchanges throughout the South upon information from planters and traders, have been found to be unreliable. They advance local interests instead of indicating the real condition of the crop, thus enabling speculators to influence the market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The police to-day arrested a noted English pickpocket named Woods and recovered from him nearly all of the \$48,000 notes, bonds and securities stolen from the messenger of the Mechanics' National Bank, of this city, on the 6th of May.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 18.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Athens says that in the case of the State against Ethels and Johnston, colored, for the killing of Roundtree, white, the jury found a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to murder. Judge Edwin sentenced the prisoners to the penitentiary for ten years. It is probable that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Never forget that it is your duty to laugh whenever you find anything to laugh at. "A good laugh," so says Charles Lamb, "is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market."

The people of the burnt district in Michigan have not been idle since the fires. Thousands of neat, comfortable houses are being built and hundreds of acres which were covered with thick underbrush before the fire are now green with wheat and other crops.

Guiteau will hang certain unless Arthur or the Supreme Court of the United States intercedes.

The Aligator!

Have you seen Norman's aligator? A glass of ice soda, a look at his fine fountain and a look at the aligator lot for 5 cents. Just received, a fresh lot of nice confectionery at Norman's.

Have your prescriptions compounded at Norman's.

BEAUTY REGAINED.—The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

How to Save.—All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay at such times means danger.—Detroit Free Press. See other columns.

New Advertisements.

United States Internal Revenue, Collector's Office, District of South Carolina, COLUMBIA, May 21, 1882. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the following described property, having been seized for violations of the United States Internal Revenue Law, bonds for the costs of action in the United States Court must be filed with the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be forfeited to the United States, to wit:

Two Mules, One Two-Horse Wagon and Harness and about One Hundred Gallons of unwhipped Whiskey, seized as the property of Matt Tilley and Pierce Blaylock.

Also, One Copper Still and Worm, seized as the property of A. J. Jenkins, and one Box of Tobacco. E. M. BRAYTON, Collector District S. C. By E. F. B. DEERY, Deputy Collector. May 25, 1882. 27-1t

NOTICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

THE following named persons constitute the Township Boards of Equalization for Oconee County, who will meet me at their respective Townships in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, approved February 9th, 1882, entitled "An Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property": Center Township—W. J. Hix, S. H. Johns, J. A. Elrod. Seneca Township—E. P. Verner, S. Y. Stripling, R. Y. H. Lowery. Tugaloo Township—J. S. Dickson, W. J. Stripling, O. L. Walker. Wagener Township—W. C. Keith, F. F. Sharp, W. J. Nevill. Keowee Township—A. B. Grant, J. M. Cannon, B. F. Robertson. Pickens Township—W. J. Deaton, J. E. Phillips, Wm. H. Thallit. Chattooga Township—Abel Robins, Davis Crane, Wm. H. Land. Whitewater Township—Jesse Lay, F. L. Moody, Wm. Rowland.

JOHN J. SMITH, Auditor for Oconee County. May 25, 1882. 27-3t

AGENTS WANTED for the Lives and Adventures of the Outlaws.

FRANK AND JESSE JAMES.

Complete Life of these Bold Highwaymen. Also of Younger Brothers and other bold outlaws. Elegantly illustrated. Over 500 pages. Beware of inferior editions. Complete outfit by mail, forty cents. Terms liberal. Forthright & McKim, 186 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. May 25, 1882. 27-1m